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CHUNGKING'S PLIGHT IRKS U.S. AND BRITAIN, OKAZAKI POINTS OUT

Weakness of Army and Dispute With Communists Cited by Acting Spokesman

The gradual disillusionment of America and Britain over Chungking's ability to shoulder its share of the burden of the present war was the main topic commented on by Katsuo Okazaki, Acting Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Monday.

Touching on the subject of the recently instituted "thought control" of its students abroad by the Chungking government and America's reaction, Mr. Okazaki remarked that recently there has been much discussion on this matter. About a month ago the Chungking government announced its intention of sending abroad superintendents whose duty would be to supervise the ideas and thoughts of the Chinese students in foreign countries. This means, Mr. Okazaki emphasized, that the students may learn science and techniques and everything else in foreign countries but their thoughts must be moulded strictly according to Chinese ideas. The United States, Mr. Okazaki said, is strongly opposed to this step by Chungking and a joint declaration has been issued by various universities, barring all Chinese students from their schools so long as the Chungking government insists on such control. The question is still pending between the foreign governments and Chungking, Mr. Okazaki said.

Chungking Not a Democracy

It was rather curious, he further commented, that the American government, which included Chungking as one of the world's four great democracies, should raise any objection to this step by Chungking. Both countries being democracies, they should have the same ideals and therefore there should be no talk of control and restrictions. But according to Chapter VII of "China's Destiny," a book written by Chiang Kai-shek, which has been the butt of much criticism by both Americans and the British, it is clearly defined that in China there is only one party—the Kuomintang—which is a nationalistic party. This is synonymous with saying that Chungking is under a single party dictatorship, Mr. Okazaki said. If this were so, it was in direct contradiction to the American interpretation of democracy, and therefore there may be ample reason for the American objection to Chungking's supervision of its students abroad.

Commenting on the many reports and articles emanating from Britain as well as from America regarding the imminent collapse of the Chungking regime, Mr. Okazaki said that several reasons had been given for this view, viz: the mounting inflation in Chungking controlled territory, the inefficiency of the Chungking Army, and the people's dissatisfaction with the dictatorship of the Chungking regime.

The reason why only recently both the foreign correspondents in Chungking and the people in the United States were making such observations, Mr. Okazaki continued, was apparently due to the strict censorship existing in the Chungking controlled areas, it being said that no reports are allowed to be sent unless favorable to Chungking. It had been pointed out by these same reporters that amidst such censorship, democracy could not stand. The Chinese Communists, on the other hand, were trying very hard to obtain the sympathy of the foreign correspondents, spreading the propaganda that in territories under their control, censorship did not exist and that foreign correspondents would be treated with special consideration, Mr. Okazaki said. That the propaganda has borne fruit is shown by the fact that the foreign correspondents in Chungking are now more pro-Communist than pro-Chungking as proved by the tone of their reports, one being the news of the imminent collapse of Chungking, a matter under much discussion in both America and Britain.

Chungking Army Weak

It was pointed out by Mr. Okazaki that another reason for the recent unfavorable comment regarding the Chungking government was the sudden realization on the part of its allies of Chungking's weak army as proved on the Honan front. There were many witnesses of the repeated hasty retreats of Chungking's forces, without any attempt at defense, and it was even rumored that the arms supplied by the United States were being utilized more for fighting the Communists than the Japanese, for which latter purpose they were meant.

The Communist Party is insisting that it should be given an official position in China, Mr. Okazaki went on to explain, and also that it should be supplied with arms by the Chungking government. This is one of the weaknesses of the Chungking regime, he stressed, that it cannot come to terms with the Communist Party.

"In this connection," Mr. Okazaki said, "I remember that a few weeks ago when a loan to Chungking of 50 million pounds sterling was announced by the British government, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs Eden was asked in the House of Commons whether he had any assurance from the Chungking government that the loan, and the war materials obtained by the loan, would not be used against other than the Japanese Forces. Mr. Eden's reply was that such matters belonged to the sphere of Chungking's domestic affairs and the British Government was not in a position to demand any such assurance."

Mr. Okazaki commented that it was a somewhat curious explanation but it showed that Communist propaganda was having its effect on the minds of the British and Americans.

"One thing is very clear," Mr. Okazaki emphasized, "and that is that the Chungking government is not the type of government which is known to the Americans and the British as democratic. It is strictly under General Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship and only one party, the Kuomintang, is officially recognized in Chungking. It seems very strange indeed that both Churchill and Roosevelt count China among the four big democracies of the world."

It was also revealed by Mr. Okazaki that the escape from Algiers of Paul Morand, well-known French author, had brought to light more unwholesome facts regarding the action of American troops abroad. Before the arrival of the Americans, the people of Algiers had rosy dreams of freedom and happiness, a result of thorough American propaganda methods. But disillusionment was not long in coming, he said. The American soldiers not only lacked discipline but were rude and noisy, made themselves a nuisance in bars and restaurants and in general, behaved so badly that it became unsafe for women to go out unescorted. All houses had been made free use of and all agricultural products confiscated with the result that the citizens are suffering from lack of foodstuffs and high prices. It is further said that the French in Algiers are most anxious to return to their native land but the frontier control is so strict that very few succeed in making their escape, Mr. Okazaki pointed out.

Clark Nearly Killed In Explosion of Mine On Italian War Front

Special

LISBON, May 21.—Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of the American 5th Army in Italy, was "nearly killed" this morning by an exploding mine while on inspection tour of the front, according to the Algiers radio. The broadcast said that a "skilfully hidden" mine exploded less than eight feet from the jeep in which Clark was riding. The explosion critically wounded one soldier and injured several others.

AXIS FLIERS ACTIVE ON EASTERN FRONT

Germans Hit Rail Stations; Soviets Trapped Near Grigoriopol Are Shelled

Special

BERLIN, May 21.—Apart from local fighting on the lower Dniester, in the Carpathian forefield and southeast of Vitebsk, there was no fighting on the Eastern Front yesterday of any special importance.

Transocean's report said that strong fighter and bomber squadrons, in conjunction with Rumanian formations, yesterday continued attacks against Soviet troops in the region west of Grigoriopol. In the course of fighting during the past two days, six Soviet tanks and 22 guns were destroyed.

Last night, strong German bomber formations attacked the Soviet railway stations at Shepetrovka and Stolpunovo, and dropped many high explosive and incendiary bombs. Conflagrations and destructions were caused.

Meanwhile, Walter Plato, Transocean military correspondent, reported that beyond the almost complete lull in the fighting on the Eastern Front, certain operations in the lower Dniester must not be overlooked. He said that the battle taking place in that area is only of local significance, but during the past few days it has undergone a dramatic development.

Strong Soviet troops, encircled west of Grigoriopol by an ever-narrowing iron ring of the German troops, are now pressed together and completely exposed to the concentrated fire of heavy Reich guns. Three thousand prisoners have already been taken, and a considerable amount of materials have been captured.

German scouts report that the Soviets are moving up strong forces of motorized units to relieve their troops there, and this, coupled with the persistence with which the enemy is trying to recapture positions, show the great importance which they attach to this point for their planned large-scale offensive.

AQUINO IS THANKFUL TO SHIGEMITSU, AOKI FOR FAVORS SHOWN

Says Trip to Japan Instructive And Inspiring, in Messages To Ministers

Deeply impressed by the innumerable kind attentions and courtesies received while in Japan as head of the recent Gratitude Mission, Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, in messages to Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki on May 21, expressed his conviction that the peoples of Greater East Asia could work together harmoniously and unselfishly toward a common end.

Mr. Aquino's message to Foreign Minister Shigemitsu follows:

"The members of the Philippine Gratitude Mission left Japan carrying with them a deep and lasting impression of the many kind attentions and courtesies of which they were recipients during their stay among Your Excellency's people and for which we most sincerely express our thanks. Please accept our sincere wishes for Your Excellency's continued good health."

The message to Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki said:

"The members of the Philippine Gratitude Mission have returned to their country with the strong conviction that the Greater East Asia peoples can work together harmoniously and unselfishly and that working together in this manner the successful attainment of their common end is assured.

"I wish to express most heartily the appreciation of the members of the Mission for the opportunities afforded them which made their stay in Japan and their visit to Manchoukuo instructive and inspiring and for the many gracious attentions accorded the Mission by the Governments and peoples of these countries. Please accept my sincere wishes for Your Excellency's continued good health."

F.D.R. ORDERS SEIZURE OF ARMAMENT FACTORY

War Department Told to Operate Hummer Company for Defying War Labor Board

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—President Roosevelt today ordered the War Department to take over and operate the Hummer Manufacturing Company at Springfield, Illinois, which had been involved in a labor dispute for some time with the American Federation of Labor's International Association of Machinists, according to a Washington dispatch.

The company is engaged principally in the production of vital war equipment and is a subsidiary of the Montgomery, Ward Company of Chicago, which recently defied the War Labor Board's direction to settle the strike of its employees and consequently Roosevelt ordered the War Department to take over and operate the business.

On the contention that the company is not connected with war production, Roosevelt had been severely criticized that he exceeded his authority in action against the Montgomery, Ward Company.

U.S. Navy's Weakness Revealed By King in 50,000-Word Report

Chief of American Naval Operations Blames Congress for Not Passing Budget and States His Forces Lack Experience

By Arrangement with the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—A 50,000-word report on the Pacific naval war by Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander-in-chief of the U.S. Combined Fleet, is published in the May 1 issue of the American weekly Time. He explains in the article that as the United States Navy now has a total tonnage of 2,500,000 tons, it is safe to reveal naval secrets and to tell the actual tragic situation at the beginning of the war.

Though King admits the sinking and damaging of many United States and British warships in the Pacific in 1942, he makes public only a part of the losses. The main points in his report published in Time are as follows:

"On February 28, 1942, British heavy cruiser Exeter (8,390 tons), American destroyer Hope (1,193 tons), and British destroyer Encounter (1,175 tons) proceeded toward the Sunda Straits but nothing more was heard of them. On March 1, the American heavy cruiser Houston (9,050 tons, carrying nine 8-inch guns and completed in 1929), Australian cruiser Hearth (6,980 tons) and Dutch destroyer Evertsen (1,310 tons) also went to the same area but after sending meagre reports they also disappeared.

Admits Forces Inexperienced

"The naval battle fought off Sabo Island near Guadalcanal on August 8 put the U.S. Marines on Guadalcanal in a very awkward position. Generally speaking we were surprised at our forces' lack of experience in actual battles.

"Japanese Forces sank the American heavy cruiser Vincennes (9,400 tons completed in 1937), heavy cruiser Quincy (9,365 tons), heavy cruiser Astoria (9,950 tons), Australian heavy cruiser Canberra (10,000 tons completed in 1928); and also severely damaged American heavy cruiser Chicago (9,100 tons, completed in 1931), American destroyer Ralph Talbot (1,500 tons) and destroyer Patterson (1,500 tons).

"At that time the cruiser fleet was under the command of Rear-Admiral Victor Alexander Charles Clatchley."

According to King, Rear-Admiral Clatchley was not with his fleet at the time of the disastrous naval battles in the Pacific as he had gone to confer with Rear-Admiral Richmond Turner. King continued:

"The United States Navy as well as the Marines that had landed on Guadalcanal on August 7 barely managed to keep alive until October 26, as they had been furiously attacked by the Japanese Forces. In the naval battle off Santa Cruz on October 26, the American aircraft carrier Hornet (19,900 tons, carrying 81 planes, completed in 1942), was sunk, and the aircraft carrier Enterprise (19,900 tons) which had only just been repaired was again heavily damaged. Destroyer Porter (1,850 tons) was also sunk and the latest battleship South Dakota (35,000 tons) was damaged and Captain Thomas Catch severely injured. Light cruiser San Juan (6,000 tons) was severely damaged.

No Sinkings Effected

"Meanwhile we were unable to sink one enemy warship, though partial damage was done to some of them."

Concerning the fierce engagement off Guadalcanal from November 15 to 18, 1942, nothing was made public by the American side, but King wrote about this battle as follows:

"In the first 15 minutes, Destroyer Cassin (1,460 tons) was put out of commission due to shots fired by the Japanese side and the Destroyer Raphay (1,700 tons) was sunk. Destroyer Sterett (1,500 tons) and Overton (2,100 tons) were heavily damaged. Light cruiser Atlanta (6,000 tons) was set ablaze, while heavy cruisers San Francisco (9,950 tons, completed in 1934) and Portland (9,800 tons) were seriously damaged. Light cruiser Juneau (6,000 tons) was shot to bits and light cruiser Burton was set afire. Light cruiser Helena (10,000 tons, completed in 1939) was slightly damaged. Only Destroyer Monsen (1,630 tons completed in 1940) and Fletcher (2,100 tons completed in 1940), and another ship escaped without damage."

"But soon afterward the Monsen was severely damaged, and the Sterett was made impossible for any further use. Destroyers Monsen and Cassin, and light cruisers Atlanta and Juneau were later sunk. Meanwhile the Japanese side lost warships and others totalling 18.

"Although our damages on the Guadalcanal battle were very heavy, we fought well and our forces south of the Solomons received no more serious threats."

In this manner, King's report mentioned the names of ships which were sunk or damaged within a few months after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He explained that the weakness of the United States Navy was due to the lack of funds and that as Congress did not recognize the Navy budget, it was unable to improve arms or equipment. As the budget was approved in 1933 the improvement was only started then.

BIG LOSSES DEALT ENEMY IN S. ITALY

Temporary Lull in Fighting Indicates Foes Compelled to Regroup Formations

Special

BERLIN, May 21.—The lull in the fighting which the anti-Axis temporary showed on the south Italian front yesterday noon may be regarded as indication that the enemy formations were compelled to make regrouping movements as a result of the terrific losses suffered during recent days, observes Walter Plato, Transocean military correspondent.

Only after a half-day pause during which only reconnaissance groups tried to reconnoiter the new German positions did troops of British General Harold Alexander resume a large-scale attack with strong infantry and tank forces.

Three focal points were formed; namely, near Fondi on the coastal highway which has become a part of the American fighting zone after the evacuation of Itri by German troops, then in the Liri valley near Pico and Pontecorvo, and finally near Piedimonte.

The intensity of the fighting in the coastal district was not so fierce since the Americans are obviously encountering great difficulties here. The German forces which withdrew from Itri and Gaeta have mined the entire territory so strongly that American General Mark Wayne Clark's troops are moving forward only with the greatest hesitation.

Meanwhile, fighting was fierce near Pico and Pontecorvo, two neighboring towns in the Liri valley. Over the weekend, battles here were of fluctuating nature. Minor territorial gains made by the enemy were recaptured by strong German counter-thrusts and 43 enemy tanks were put out of action.

In the third focal point of Piedimonte, strong enemy attacking groups were smashed in concentric artillery and shell-thrower fire. In the southeastern section of the town, the German troops succeeded in ousting the enemy troops who had entered the town.

In the meantime, minor enemy fighter formations which appeared over Reich territory at noon today were successfully fired at by light German flak batteries. From one of the defensive sectors, reports said that six American fighters have been brought down.

It has been learned that the enemy fighters again machine-gunned at low altitude many objectives of no military importance. In Pomerania, a passenger train carrying children into the country was machine-gunned from a very low altitude and several children aged between eight and 13 were seriously injured.

Peru, Ecuador Agree

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—Agreement was reached today between Peru and Ecuador for the solution of the boundary dispute on which negotiations had been in progress through the mediation of the Brazilian Government, according to reports reaching here from Buenos Aires. These two countries signed a protocol to demarcate the boundary on January 29, 1942, but a dispute arose over the interpretation of the protocol.

JAPANESE WIPE OUT ENEMY UNITS TRYING TO FLEE TO IMPHAL

Frantic Foe Forces With Tanks Fail in Counter-Attacks Near 3913 Height

By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 20.—With their plan to open up a retreat route to the Wukululu sector having ended in failure, the anti-Axis troops that are attempting to escape to Imphal at dawn on May 16 staged a large-scale offensive against the Japanese positions on the first firing line after concentrating their strength, but they have been completely defeated.

With about 10-odd tanks in the lead, about 1,000 enemy troops attempted to storm the area near the 3913 Height, four kilometers east of Sengumai, and also Moilan, Mokokuchin, the 5417 Height, at the rear of our main position, as well as other strategic points in the Ikulu Valley.

The Japanese intercepted the enemy, and in a fierce battle successfully wiped out all the attackers near the forefront of the Japanese positions.

Admits Japanese Offensive

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—Japanese Forces launched a new offensive against the anti-Axis position on the Palel-Tammu Road, headquarters of anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia announced in its war communique today, says a Kandy dispatch.

Enemy Supply Lines Cut

By T. SUZUKI
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, May 19.—Crack units of the Japanese Forces have severed the line of supply for the Chungking forces and have dealt crushing blows on the enemy all along the Nu River and at various points east of the Kaolikan mountains.

In spite of the lowering of fighting morale, the enemy had attempted frantic counter-attacks in sheer desperation with the approach of the rainy season. Picked out from about six to seven divisions, a powerful force had been sent to the front as mere tools in the hands of the Americans. They were incapable of independent action.

Repulsed at each attempt to advance east of the Kaolikan mountains, the enemy lines had been thrown into panicky disorder. Moreover, annihilative attacks of the Japanese Forces at each point of crossing on the Nu River and the cutting off of the rear supply line have tended to throw the enemy into greater confusion.

The Japanese Forces calmly waited for the right moment to strike. Having lured the enemy to an advantageous proximity they then dealt telling blows. In the Liangshuikow area annihilative operations are in progress through the hammering attacks of our forces assisted by the heavy bombardment of the big Japanese guns. With another crack unit closing in from XX, the annihilative operations of the Japanese Forces are gaining ever increasing momentum.

On May 16 one unit of the Japanese Forces, covered by about 20 airplanes and the bombardment of the artillery, drew two large enemy units to a position facing the Japanese line and with a far inferior number of men succeeded in completely routing the enemy.

Other units effectively repulsed enemy forces attempting to advance north and south of a point some 100 kilometers southeast of Tengyueh.

Thus, desperate enemy attempts to open a "route to Tokyo" have once more ended in vain along the Nu River front.

Spanish Shippers Nabbed

Special

LISBON, May 21.—Three leading Spanish officials of the engineering department of the leading shipping company here were arrested today because they neglected to make an orderly report to the Minister of War of the strikes which occurred on two of their steamers on May 8, it was officially announced here today. The official announcement added that the three men also reemployed striking workers without securing special permission to do so.

Italo-Japanese Body Inaugurates Chapter At Milan With Rites

Special to the Nippon Times

MILAN, May 20.—The inaugural ceremony of the Milan Chapter of the Italo-Japanese Society took place here on May 13, attended by Japanese Ambassador to Italy Shinrokuro Hidaka, Minister Shunichi Kase, Counselor Yoshitane Kiuchi, and other staff members of the Japanese Embassy. Representing the Italian side, President Mazzorini of the Italo-Japanese Society in Italy, Governor Parini, and many other prominent men were present at the ceremony. It is stated that Mayor Andreoni of Milan has been named the first chief of the Chapter.

CALCUTTA WORRIED BY NIPPON ADVANCE

Anti-British Feeling Worsens As Indians Being Starved and Compulsorily Drafted

Threatened by starvation and drafted by force for military service by the British, Calcutta citizens have been thrown into riotous confusion in the face of the imminent danger from the advancing Japanese Forces, comments a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Rangoon dated May 20.

With the conversion of the city into a most strategic base for operations against the Japanese Forces restlessness and turmoil rage within Calcutta which is caught between danger from the outside and perturbation from within.

As the pressure on Eastern India was increased by the Japanese, the enemy transferred the anti-Axis headquarters for Southeast Asia to Ceylon, and simultaneously moved the headquarters for the air force [illegible] the headquarters for the U.S. air transportation corps in India and Chungking, as well as the Indo-Burmese-Chungking air force headquarters to the Calcutta area. Thus, the enemy is frantically attempting to check the further advance of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces.

The daily transportation of troops and others in the service of the army, is causing great confusion throughout the city and its vicinity. Calcutta radio facilities are being utilized to issue warnings against the circulation of false news and the utterance of careless words. Despite the desperate attempts of the British to quiet the increasing agitation, restlessness prevails unabated throughout the city. The fact that riots occurred in the middle of May in Calcutta testifies to the hopeless fear gripping the citizens.

The rude and wanton attitude of the British troops gathered in the city has become especially manifest in the mad way they are driving their automobiles. Numerous accidents have occurred already. In view of the intensified anti-British sentiment of the Indians, the British authorities were forced to prohibit the British and American troops from driving through the streets.

Menaced by the acute shortage of food supply, perturbed and agitated by the circulation of false news, and drafted compulsorily for military service by the British, it is no wonder that the Indians are daily expressing more intensified anti-British sentiment.

SENATE REVIVES POLL TAX

Republicans Oppose It As Prerequisite to Voting

Special

LISBON, May 20.—The sensational poll tax issue which has been buried by the Senate on Monday was brought back into the lime-light today by the combined action of 33 Senate Republicans, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Republican group late yesterday introduced a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to forbid the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. They stressed that the tax averaging about $2 per person prevented millions of poor whites and Negroes from voting in eight Southern States.

Passes U.S. Naval Bill

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The United States House of Representatives approved a supplementary navy armament budget amounting to $65,000,000 today and submitted it to the Senate, according to a Washingotn report. In the budget is included a sum of $15,000,000 to study and improve rocket guns.

NIPPON UNITS DOWN OVER 32 AIRCRAFT OF FOE TASK FORCE

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Enemy Air Raided Minamitorishima on May 20, 21

An enemy task force on May 20 appeared in the waters east of the Ogasawara Group and air-raided Minamitorishima Island on that day and on the following day, it was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters in its communique issued at 5 p.m. on Monday.

Imperial Japanese Units stationed there intercepted the enemy and shot down over 32 planes, the same communique disclosed.

Damage on the Japanese side was very slight.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5 p.m., May 22

"An enemy task force on May 20 appeared in the waters east of the Ogasawara Group and air-raided Minamitorishima Island on May 20 and 21.

"Intercepting them, our units stationed there shot down more than 32 enemy planes.

"Damage on our side was extremely slight."

Japanese on Alert

In view of the frenzied activities of the enemy task force in the Marshall Islands area, the Japanese Forces had been on the alert watching for it, when on May 20 an enemy task force appeared in the seas east of the Ogasawara Islands and repeatedly attacked Minamitorishima Island on that day and the next.

The air raid of May 20 was conducted five times between 6 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. with an aggregate total of 94 carrier-borne planes. As the Japanese Units, however, had been fully prepared for such attempts, the land and sea units closely cooperated with each other and in furious engagements shot down 23 enemy aircraft, (five of them uncertain). It appears that a considerable number of others made forced landings on account of shell-hits. The enemy searched for them by aircraft submarines and destroyers and picked up some men of the crews of such planes. Against these vessels, too, the Japanese rained heavy shells. One submarine afloat was hit by two sweeping fires and is considered certain to have sunk.

The next day, between 4:30 a.m. and 6:30 a.m., an aggregate total of 38 planes came attacking but, apparently having had enough in the previous costly adventure, flew extremely high. The Japanese shot down nine of them.

Throughout the two-day engagements, the damage sustained on our side was very slight.

CONDITION OF GANDHI IMPROVES, SAYS DOCTOR

Indian Leader Will Soon Be Able to Hold Short Political Discussions

Special

LISBON, May 21.—Mahatma Gandhi's health is showing a substantial improvement, his doctor reported today, according to a Bombay dispatch.

It was also reported that the Mahatma will soon be able to hold short political discussions.

Domei

PENANG, May 21.—The news regarding the health of Mahatma Gandhi is very disturbing to all the Indians, declared N. K. Menon, chairman of the local branch of the Indian Independence League. "We pray to Almighty God to spare us the life of the greatest living Indian," he said.

Duke of Windsor Denies Talk

Special

LISBON, May 21.—The Duke of Windsor today denied rumors current in the United States that he is resigning as Governor of the Bahamas and seeking American citizenship, according to a Bahamas dispatch. He described the rumors as "fantastic."

Press Comments

Monday, May 22

A STRONG AND CALM MIND

MAINICHI—Skilled and crafty propaganda tricks are a vaunted accomplishment of the Anglo-Americans. However, the dauntless fighting spirit of the Imperial Forces is such that even the enemy cannot help recognizing it. In fact he has clearly admitted that even in cases where the Japanese were fighting against great odds, "until they had fought to the last man, their positions did not budge an inch." Such are the courage and boldness of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces once they have taken up their swords.

But on the other hand, there are among them countless unnamed poets who sing of their particular sentiments on the fields of battle at odd moments and places. The number of "tanka" and "haiku" poems which have been composed on the battlefields since the outbreak of the China Affair up to the present stage of the War of Greater East Asia must reach scores of thousands. Thus, they are not merely soldiers, but even in the field of battle where they are constantly between life and death, they retain the deep link between man and nature.

As history eloquently reveals, from olden times there have been not a few among the men of arms of our country who have left behind them beautiful episodes in which their innate feelings are conveyed in verse. In this present great war, too, this unbroken tradition of our men of arms no doubt is blooming forth in unnumbered flowers along with their prowess on the battlefield. Of such is the "One Hundred Verses From the Battlefields" which is currently printed in serial form in this paper. Of course all this has been possible only because those simple forms of "tanka" and "haiku" verses, which are peculiar to our country, are very popular. Yet without that great spirit which unites the Sovereign with the multitude of the people, and that patriotic spirit which transcends life and death in everything, without these, no such margin of the spiritual over the material would be possible as to make man and nature rise together in the form of a poem on the very field of a fierce battle.

When victory in this War of Greater East Asia eventually bestows imperishable glory on the history of mankind, then, undoubtedly, the noble figures of the officers and men who recited poems and created "haiku" verses on the fields of battle will forever be engraved as one of the befitting scenes of this sacred war.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIANS

YOMIURI-HOCHI—With the release of Mahatma Gandhi from his long detention, a new possibility seems to have opened up for Britain to cheat the people of India. On the other hand, there is also developing a subtle guardedness against such tricks on the part of the Indians themselves. One such development is the demand made by the Indian delegate to the anti-Axis Labor Conference held at Philadelphia, to remove all racial and religious discriminations against workers of colored races. The second is the attack made by a representative of Indian capitalists and industrialists on the British exploitation of Indian economy and oppression of Indian industry. The third is the conference held by British Secretary of State for India Amery and Premier Smuts of the Union of South Africa on the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

Immediately after Britain's attempt at a compromising attitude by the release of Gandhi, it is ironical that there have been revealed facts proving British discrimination of Indians, especially as this question of discrimination is an all-important one in India's anti-British movement. Nor can the British pressure on Indian industry be ignored. Another proof of Britain's mistreatment of Indians lies in the discrimination in South Africa.

Ever since 1911, the problem of the Indians in South Africa has been a difficult one to settle. In April of last year, the Lower House of the Union of South Africa passed a bill prohibiting the purchase by Indians of land in Natal and Transvaal. This step surprised even the British Government which is trying hard to utilize Indians in the prosecution of the present war.

The anti-Indian legislation in South Africa began with the immigration law passed in 1913, followed by the Capetown Agreement in 1927. By these two measures, Indians were prohibited from further entering South Africa, sending for their wives and children, possessing land and other properties, engaging freely in commercial enterprises and having a franchise. But that which most angered the Indians was their segregation on the ground that they were unsanitary and therefore caused a fall in land values.

The Indian question in South Africa is keenly reflected in India. All Indians, regardless of religion, caste or political views, are rising in anger. It is to be hoped that the people of India will never again be duped by Britain.

AMERICAN AGONY SEEN IN REVISED WAR EXPENDITURE

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The revised war expenditure announced by the United States for the new fiscal year totaled $85,700,000,000, or $4,800,000,000 less than the $90,500,000,000 asked in the Presidential message. In fact, as items not included in the Presidential message are included in the revised figure, the actual reduction is $8,300,000,000. President Roosevelt has tried to explain this away as necessitated by the increase in munition production, but actually it is due to the shortage of materials.

Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, reports that the new production plan for the period from July 1944 to July 1945 would not be carried out at the same speed as in the present fiscal year. He explained that even with the drastic reduction of materials for public consumption, 16 items necessary for war production have reached their limit, and there is also the danger of a shortage of labor.

Even on the point of funds, the United States is facing a crisis. The vast surplus purchasing power is prima facie being absorbed by the purchase of bonds, but the ever-increasing stock on the hands of banking institutions is causing a rapid sale. This floating purchasing power in turn is resulting in dark dealings and an inflationary tendency.

As the war policies of President Roosevelt have never had a definite plan, there has now taken place a decisive miscarriage in his basic policy to depend on America's huge material resources. Whatever Roosevelt may be suffering is of his own creation, but will this fact alleviate the sufferings of the American people?

MAJOR U.S. PARTIES BUSY ON ELECTIONS

Three Planks Hold Attention of Leaders as Nomination Conventions Draw Near

Special

LISBON, May 21.—Three major platform planks—foreign policy, labor and agriculture—held the attention of the Republican and Democratic leaders as both presidential nomination conventions are expected to convene shortly, the Republicans on June 26 and the Democrats on July 10 both to be held in Chicago, according to a Washington dispatch.

Harrison E. Spangler, National Republican Party Chairman, said that he hoped to adjourn the session in four days, while Robert Hannegan, national chairman of the Democratic Party, declared that three days would suffice for his Party's convention.

Presidential nomination on the Republican ticket is expected to go to Governor Thomas Dewey of New York and President Roosevelt will receive the fourth term nomination of the Democratic Party, if he wants it.

Informed sources believed that the Republican's foreign policy plank will follow the declaration drafted by the Republican Postwar Advisory Committee last September. It recommended American cooperation in postwar international efforts to establish permanent peace, but held that such collaboration must not endanger the United States sovereignty. Nationalist as well as internationalist wings of the Party endorsed the declaration.

Among those who approved was Dewey, who amplified its provisions in his speeches later to recommend the use of force if necessary to assure lasting peace. He also proposed "durable cohesion" between the United States and Britain—the Soviet Union and Chungking participating if possible—to prevent future wars.

The Democratic spokesmen expect their Party's foreign policy plank to be a complete endorsement of the administration's acts before and since the United States entered the war whether or not the President seeks a fourth term.

They also indicated that some few substantial departures from the present administration policy could be expected in the farm plank program which probably will reaffirm the need of subsidies to stabilize living costs. Changes also are possible in the labor declaration.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the additional votes picked up in the Republican primaries by supporters of Dewey caused them to claim that he is certain of nomination over Governor John Bricker of Ohio who is continuing his active campaign for Republican nomination.

Neither Roosevelt nor Dewey has announced their candidacy, and it is considered possible that neither would make the statement until actually and if nominated.

There is no outstanding contender for Democratic nomination against Roosevelt who has been pledged by his supporters with a total of 675 convention votes while only 589 are needed for nomination.

In the meantime, of the 530 votes needed to win the Republican nomination, Dewey now has 350 formally committed, but political observers generally believe that enough unpledged delegates will favor him to assure his nomination.

CHIANG'S ECONOMY NEARING COLLAPSE

Kunming University Savants Urge Chungking to Take Drastic Counter-Steps

Special

LISBON, May 21.—Unless "drastic measures" are found and put into practice regarding the price situation, Chungking's war economy will collapse, declares a joint statement by five professors of the University of Kunming in an article appearing in the Ta Kung Pao, according to a Chungking dispatch.

The statement said, "No matter from what angle we view the present problem, our price situation has reached the brink of total collapse." The statement pointed out that the average price level had increased by 500 times compared with prewar days and that in some districts of the interior the level had risen a thousand times.

Government employees have been hardest pressed in price increases, the statement said, and their death rate is the highest because of slow starvation, disease and hard labor. It declared that there had been a marked decrease in the working efficiency of Government officials, especially of revenue offices and Government-operated concerns. The increase of the number of factories going out of business shows clearly the decrease in industrial output, the statement added and the professors complained that Chungking's armed forces are directly hit by the price increase.

Chungking's social order is "seriously affected" because "those harmful to national welfare have become extremely rich while those in the armed forces, Government services and educational institutions have become impoverished," the statement lamented.

Declaring that "the time has come for the Government to take drastic measures to cope with the critical price situation," the professors among other things recommended that the Government impose a heavier tax on the wealthy class; abolish unnecessary Government organs; keep corrupt officials in check, and never resort to an increased circulation of notes.

GERMANS HIT ENEMY PLAN ON KAISER WILHELM CANAL

Roosevelt's Proposal to Soviet Union Originated in Wall Street, It Is Claimed

Special

BERLIN, May 19.—The suggestion made by President Franklin Roosevelt at the Teheran Conference, as reported by Forrest Davis, Washington editor of the Saturday Evening Post, to create an international zone along the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal—a free state under Soviet influence—on the same lines as the Panama Canal, is being extensively commented upon in today's press.

Papers declared that it shows the Germans and other peoples of Europe that the European countries, without difference between neutrals and Axis peoples, will have to pay the cost of American-Soviet policy of expansion.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes that the report clearly showed that the origin of this plan was in the United States—more precisely in Wall Street. The paper opines that the people in Sweden might well ask for the reason why Roosevelt and his delegates should, practically speaking, invite Premier Josef Stalin to consider Scandanavia and North Africa as his future sphere of influence. The answer to this is that Wall Street preferred Soviet expansion in this direction rather than in East Asia or the Middle East, the paper stated.

Two years ago, writers in the United States as well as Britain had discussed the plan for the internationalization of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. There is one difference, however, between that time and now. It was then a British project, while today, it is one of the many presents made by America to the Soviet Union. The Soviets regard the project in the same manner as they do the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, this paper declared.

5 Tornadoes Hit Iowa During Past Two Days; 25 Farms Destroyed

Special

LISBON, May 21.—Five tornadoes which struck Iowa during the past two days have caused damage of more than $1,000,000, five killed and at least 30 persons injured, according to reports received here. The tornado yesterday striking in and near Fort Dodge, Iowa, damaged or wrecked buildings on 25 farms and killed countless hogs and cattle. Meanwhile, another dispatch said that Central Iowa is in the grips of one of the most disastrous spring rainy spells in its history.

CINEMA SHARES UP ON CHINESE MARKET

China Film Company Is Successful Result of Sino-Japanese Economic Cooperation

There is no better proof of the growing public confidence in Sino-Japanese cooperation and the victory in the economic sphere of Pan-Asiarism over Anglo-American imperialism than the recent appreciation in the value of the shares of the China United Film Company—the first Sino-Japanese national policy company whose shares are quoted in the open market, according to the China Leader.

Long boycotted by interests which obstinately favored enterprises of Anglo-American imperialist origin, the shares of the China United Film Company have finally swept aside the staying dam of prejudice which had held it in check. Through the sheer force of Chung-Lien shares, as it is popularly known in the stock market, mounted from level to level, from below $5 (i.e. ¥70 for the old $100 shares before the recent capital increase) to its present position of around $70-75. Today, Chung-Lien is by far the most active share on the stock market.

Although the Chung-Lien shares have made gains by leaps and bounds, it is headed for new heights in keeping with its true value. Investors have finally awakened to the fact that this Sino-Japanese enterprise has a bright future before it. Their faith has not been misplaced, for both the Chinese and Japanese authorities are extending every facility to the industry. This is as it should be, for the cinema is an industry indispensable to any country in the throes of warfare.

The China United Film Company is a national policy enterprise and the motion picture industry is a national policy industry. This strong concern has a monopoly on the production, distribution and screening of Chinese motion pictures in China.

Has Wide Distribution

Today, Chinese films are exclusively distributed by the China United Film Company in China, and through affiliated companies, also in Manchoukuo, Japan and the South Seas. By way of comparison, what other parallel enterprise embraces such privileges? What would not any other concern give for such coveted advantages? The China United Film Company operates under overwhelmingly favorable circumstances.

The recent return of the North China motion picture market and of the enemy-owned Asia Theaters to the jurisdiction of the China United Film Company, and the plan for a Film City, furnish new stimuli to the enterprise.

To establish the strength of the China film combine, one need but trace its history which is sound in every fiber.

The China Film Company, the first of the constituent organizations, was formed in 1939 at the time of the Reform Government at Nanking. As far back as that, farsighted Chinese and Japanese visualized the immense possibilities of a cinema company built on unshakable Sino-Japanese foundations. Contrary to the aims of so many of its predecessors, this organization did not concentrate solely on the production and distribution of films for public entertainment at a profit. It did not seek to pander to the lurid tastes of the masses. Rather, its lofty goal was the promotion of national culture and education. Entertainment was a secondary concern. In keeping with this shining policy, it centered its attention on the production and the distribution of newsreels and educational films. This Company was capitalized at ¥1,000,000.

On April 10, 1942, the China United Film Production Company came into being. This organization amalgamated all the existing Chinese film production companies under one banner. Initially capitalized at C.R.B. $3,000,000, the new combine was a matchless success and launched a campaign between September 7-9, 1942, to increase its capital to C.R.B.$12,500,000.

Film Company Founder

To co-ordinate the work of filming, distribution and screening, the National Government brought about the amalgamation, in May, 1943, of the China Film Company, the China United Film Production Company and the Shanghai United Theaters into one giant concern known as "The China United Film Company, Limited."

Meanwhile, in May, 1943, the China United Film Company computed its capital at ¥3,000,000. But its expansion was not to be curbed. In September, 1943, the figure was brought up to ¥4,500,000, which, at the current exchange rate, is equivalent to approximately C.R.B.$20,000,000.

As a direct result of the various readjustments and mergers, the present concern, the China United Film Company, was capitalized in May, 1943, at C.R.B. $50,000,000, but owing to the increase in the value of its assets, a new capitalization was fixed in September, 1943, bringing it to C.R.B. $75,000,000. The nominal value of the shares was reduced from $100 to $10, one $100 share being made into 15 $10 shares. By simple arithmetic, if one were to compute the value of its 7,500,000 shares on the basis of its present market value of $70 per share, one would get $525,000,000, which is only approximately ten times the amount of its original capitalization, or seven times its present capitalization.

It does not take much imagination to see that, with the general price-level having risen from approximately 10 to 50 times from the time the various constituent companies were formed, the Chung-Lien shares are still a good investment. By way of a striking comparison, we may call attention to the graphic fact that the shares of a certain Department Store also listed at a face-value of C.R.B.$10, is quoted around C.R.B.-$200 per share, which is twenty times its present par value and is 200 times its original capitalization of $10,000,000. If the shares of a Department Store, which has many other, more or less equally prominent, competitors, can reach such heights, one may see the limitless range and influence of the China United Film Company.

Under the mentioned conditions, the Chinese cinema industry cannot help but go on to acquire bigger gains. Apart from being the first Sino-Japanese concern to have its stock on the market, it may claim the enviable distinction of control of all motion picture theaters in the Peace Areas. This means access to the millions of cinema patrons who are manifesting an increasing interest in the cinema as a form of recreation and education.

Has Wide Popularity

The motion picture deserves its growing popularity. What other agent affords so much at such a small cost? There really is nothing strange about the appeal of the cinema. It has risen to such heights because it fills a need in the humdrum life of the masses. It reaches young and old in all walks of life. In the present economy, more and more are turning to the cinema for relaxation.

Compared to the other available forms of entertainment, the motion picture is by far the cheaper and the more wholesome outlet. The price of admission to motion picture theaters has been kept at a minimum. Today, the cost of enjoying a first-class film at the finest first-run cinema house in Shanghai is $30 for more than two hours of entertainment. Prices are cheaper at less imposing cinema theaters.

The cost of cinema entertainment is kept at rock bottom because of the wholesale methods employed in the production and distribution of films. This has been made possible only through the co-ordinated monopoly of production, distribution and screening under the amalgamated China United Film Company.

Today, the China United Film Company is prepared to function in the interests of the public and its investors. In the discharge of its multifarious responsibilities, the organization may safely be depended upon to live up to the expectations of those who have placed their undeviating faith in it. It is victory of the idea of planned economy in the framework of Pan-Asianism over the Anglo-American Imperialist laissez-faire policy.

BRITISH BRUTALITY IN INDIA IS SCORED

U.S. Naval Officer Blames Churchill for Non-Application Of Charter to Indians

Special

LISBON, May 20.—English methods toward India were branded as brutal, callous and unjustified by Albert Kane, U.S. naval officer, in his article contributed to the New York University's publication, according to a dispatch received here.

Kane critically charged that the English, since the beginning of their colonization of India, have led "brutal wars against the Indians" and were "callous against the Indians" during famines. The suppression of free speech in the Indian press as well as the policy of sowing discord, which, since Lord Curzon's attempt in 1905 up to Sir Stafford Cripps' in 1941, had been continued uninterruptedly, has caused the justified discontent of all the Indians, Kane said.

He especially emphasized Cripps' derogatory criticism of Mahatma Gandhi by citing his words of December, 1930, "Sooner or later we must crush Gandhi and the Indian Congress, and everything they are planning," and also those he uttered in March, 1931 after an agreement had been reached between Viceroy Lord Irwin and Gandhi, "It makes one sick to see how Gandhi, the revolutionary pettyfogger, is permitted to walk up the steps of the Viceroy's palace half-naked to negotiate as a man of equal rights with the representatives of the King. I am against any negotiations with Gandhi, Gandhiism and everything connected with it must be stamped out sooner or later."

Kane also scored the British Government for proclaiming India a nation at war in 1939 without asking the Indians. He also holds Prime Minister Winston Churchill responsible for non-application of the Atlantic Charter to the Indians, and for the ultimatum by which Cripps in 1941 demanded the Indian's consent to make India a theater of war in return for the promise of some parliamentary rights after the war.

The publication of the article is regarded as the more remarkable since Kane, in his capacity as reserve officer of the U.S. navy, must have obtained permission from the Navy Department.

Shortage of Workers Compels U.S. to Use Prisoners on Farms

Special

LISBON, May 21.—The seriousness of the manpower shortage problem in the United States was confirmed today when Marvin Jones, U.S. War Food Administrator, today asked the War Department to furnish more prisoners of war for agricultural work to stem the nation's depleting farm labor supply, it is reported from Washington. A United Press report said that Jones, in a message to the War Department, urged that "every possible prisoner be requisitioned for farm labor and food processing needs."

REICH PRESS BARES BRITISH WEAKNESS

Foe Resorts to Terror Raids Because He Fears Strength Of German Home Front

Special

BERLIN, May 19.—German papers on Thursday played up their comments on the statement made by British Air Marshal A. T. Harris, according to the 19th Century, advocating the final annihilation of the German middle class and on the statement made by the British publicist, William Barkley, who declared, "The greatly reduced German population should scratch its food out of the soil without any help, without machines, engines, railway lines and motorcars."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared that the British intentions were disclosed with cynical brutality. It added that these statements contradicted blatantly all the British assertions that the bombs dropped on German cities were aimed at nothing but the damaging of Germany's military machine and its economic organism.

In reality, the paper said, the terror raids on German cities are nothing but part of a scheme to Bolshevize Europe, pointing out that Harris had been decorated by Soviet Premier Josef Stalin with the Suvurov Order for an extremely good reason.

The paper recalled that the Anglo-Saxon terror raids on the German civilian population, however, instead of creating the desired chaos, had increased to the utmost Germany's will of resistance. This fact was quite recently admitted by the enemy's own military experts the paper said.

Dealing with Barkley's statement, the Voelkisher Beobachter commented that the British, who by now had become conscious of their helplessness toward Moscow and Washington, were concentrating their furious hatred on the German people. The British, by doing so, were revealing their fear that as a nation they would be unable to hold their own against the industrious and capable German people. The paper declared that it would be a god-send to the world when British terrorist instincts have been curbed for good.

MOSCOW'S PLANS IN BALKANS BARED

Soviets Aim to Set Up Cordon Sanitaire, Says I.N.S. Scribe; British Weakness Noted

Special

GENEVA, May 20.—The Soviet aims in the Balkans are revealed by Ray Brock, who was for many years International News Service correspondent in the Balkans and the Near East, in an article published in the French-Canadian paper Le Bloc.

At the same time he disclosed the reasons why Britain has relinquished its interests in the Balkans in favor of the Soviet Union, and why Turkey discontinued the recent military talks between Turkish and British staff officers.

He pointed out that civil war was at present raging in Jugoslavia. Money and guns came from the Soviet Union, but the blood spilt was Jugoslavia's own. The Soviets, by fostering this civil war, aimed at political and military infiltration of Jugoslavia by the Communists and in the end at occupation by Soviet troops, he said.

He went on to point out that the Soviets were realizing this plan systematically by setting up their own "cordon sanitaire" comprising the States in the southeastern, eastern and central Europe as well as the Baltic States.

Meanwhile, London was issuing orders aiming at nothing else but the facilitation of the move to Bolshevize eastern and southeastern Europe.

Brock declared, "As a correspondent in the Balkans, Turkey and the Near East as well as the Middle East, I have with my own eyes seen many such instructions given from London and Washington."

He added that the Cairo censors had demanded the faking of telegrams in order to flatter Tito's Communist forces.

Brock then asks "Why is the British policy following this Moscowphile course?" Answering this question, Brock says that the political opportunism of Britain at the present time made it advisable for London to give in to Moscow's policies in the Balkans in order to keep a free hand in western Europe and to maintain its influence in Iran. He added that this British opportunism had acted like a cold shower on all those small nations which have looked to London for protection.

ROOSEVELT DRAFTS REPLY TO U.S. PUBLIC CRITICISM

Government to Issue Statement On War and Peace Aims Before Invasion

Special

BERLIN, May 21.—In view of the harsh public criticism of the Government's foreign policy an important statement by the United States Government giving a summary of the administration's postwar policy is expected to be issued before the invasion begins, according to a New York dispatch to the Daily Mail, London.

White House and State Department officials are understood to be engaged on the preparation of the statement which will list the war and peace aims of the United States.

The New York Herald Tribune recently declared "such a statement is long overdue and cannot be postponed much longer." It is believed that it would be issued before the invasion attempt, the paper said, "so that the nation bracing itself for the shock of the greatest battle of our time would be fortified by a fairly clear and definite statement of things we are fighting for."

Recent speeches of Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, have failed to silence the criticism of the Government's foreign policy and since his return from holiday, President Roosevelt has had a series of long conferences with Hull and, according to usually reliable sources, he decided to act. He is said to have been stung by the insistent public criticism of his administration's foreign policy and is drawing up a detailed answer.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY SLATED FOR DISCUSSION

Special

LISBON, May 21.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will speak in the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday and Thursday this week, according to a London dispatch.

Political informants said today that there will be considerable discussion about the unity of aims in the foreign policies of Britain and the Dominions. This subject was emphasized at the recent Empire Conference held in London.

Leghorn Cathedral In Milan Destroyed By Enemy Vandals

Special

MILAN, May 21.—The Leghorn Cathedral here was destroyed in another anti-Axis raid carried out in the center of this city and several other churches, a library and two cemeteries were also damaged. Meanwhile, the small town of Aulla on the Tyrrhenian coast was also attacked and 50 inhabitants killed. Another food transport column from the Vatican was strafed by Anglo-American planes between Chiuse and Cortona and two trucks were set afire. At Verona, enemy planes bombed a passenger train.

REICH RAIL TRAFFIC IMPRESSES ENEMY

A.P. Scribe Says Raids Fail to Disrupt Transport Setup; Lauds Germans' Morale

Special

LISBON, May 20.—"Germany's traffic system appears to be better organized today than eight months ago." With these words, Larry Allen, A.P. correspondent, described the impressions which he gained recently as an exchange prisoner on the railway trip from Posen via Gorlitz, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart and other cities, according to a report from Algiers.

Allen, who was made a prisoner in January, 1942 at Tobruk, made his statement aboard the Swedish exchange steamer Gripsholm which en route to United States, called at Algiers.

The correspondent further declared that "Germany's traffic system is mostly unimpaired in spite of the anti-Axis air raids. On my trip, I saw in detail how well and effectively it functions.

"Even in the badly raided cities, I did not see one single destroyed or even badly damaged railway station between the former Polish Corridor and Marseilles. I learned that at some stations 52 passenger trains are leaving every 24 hours.

"All the damage done by bombs is quickly repaired and the armament plants in Germany are working full blast. Sabotage in Germany, in spite of the presence of millions of foreign workers, is practically unknown, and the morale of the German people is good."

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GRADUATION RITES GRACED BY PRINCE

Prince Mikasa Honors Ceremony at Army Staff College With His Presence

The graduation exercises of the Army Staff College were observed Monday morning in the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa.

His Imperial Highness arrived at the college at 10 a.m. and in the reception room specially prepared for the occasion conversed with His Imperial Highness Prince Morihiro Higashikuni and His Highness Prince Ken Ri, followed by audiences granted to officials of the Chokunin rank and members of the college faculty. His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa then listened to a report of Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo Hata, Director of the college, on educational affairs.

At the graduation ceremony, an officer in attendance on His Imperial Highness handed the Imperial Prizes to the students graduating with honors. His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa left the hall at 10:50 a.m.

The honor graduates were Major Iwao Tanaka of Kagawa Prefecture, and Major Toshio Korematsu, Fukuoka Prefecture.

UNIFIED U.S. COMMAND ADVOCATED BY YARNELL

Such Merger Necessary After War, Says Former Asiatic Fleet Commander

Special

LISBON, May 19.—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, but now on special duty with the navy, went on record yesterday before the House Post-War Military Policy Committee, as endorsing a unified command for the military forces, according to a dispatch received here.

All lessons of the war, he asserted, underlined the necessity of such a merger "for the efficient attainment of a given military end."

Yarnell said that no attempt should be made to change the existing organization until the war was over when the views of those who had commanded in the various theaters of war would be available to the younger officers with years of service ahead of them.

Yarnell's conception of an evolutionary process of streamlining to integrate the future military policy would incorporate the State Department and provide for the training of its officials with the army and navy leaders.

JEWS IN U.S. ATTEMPTING TO RAISE PALESTINE LOAN

Step Taken to Set Up Hebrew Nation and Fight as Part of Anti-Axis Camp

Special

LISBON, May 19.—A "Hebrew National Committee" began work in the United States in an attempt to obtain a $1,000,000 "Palestine loan," says a Washington dispatch.

The committee, according to available reports will fight as part of the anti-Axis for recognition of a "Hebrew Nation." The former Iranian Embassy which the committee bought for the ridiculously low sum of $63,000 is the seat of the organization.

After the financing of the committee is assured through the contemplated loan, the committee will work out a program for the "rebirth of the Hebrew nation after 1,800 years" and in a proclamation to the people and Government of the United States will announce its "war aims."

STRESSES JEWISH MENACE

Ley Ridicules Results of I.L.O. Conference Held in U.S.

Special

BERLIN, May 19.—"There can be but one watchword for all the working people, namely fight against Jewry and its hold, otherwise there would be unemployment, hunger and misery. This is the lesson learned from the International Labor Organization Conference," declared Dr. Robert Ley, Reich organization leader, who ridiculed the results of conference held in Philadelphia, in the journal, Voelkischer Beobachter.

He stressed that the meeting had been arranged for fear of unemployment in capitalist Britain and the United States. Moreover, he pointed out that Germany had already solved the problem of unemployment in 1933 and 1934, while the number of the unemployed in the United States during those two years had increased to 13,000,000.

Chungking Gripped With Fear of Japanese Despite Its Boasts, Says Captured Officer

By K. TANIGUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 21.—Despite its boasts about a large-scale counter-offensive against the Japanese Forces the Chungking regime is gripped with fear of the Japanese, stated Major-General Kiang Chuan, 41, graduate of the Whampoa Cadets School, Canton, and Deputy-Commander of the 110th Division, who was recently taken prisoner by the Japanese.

Now passing peaceful days under the kind protection of the Japanese, Major-General Kiang stated:

"Having been detailed to the front from Kweilin only last month, I encountered the Japanese in combat for the first time. I was amazed by the perfect discipline observed by the Japanese Forces. While I was marching with my unit, a flank-attack was launched by the Japanese, and I was taken prisoner after a 20-minute battle.

"Undoubtedly, the Chungking regime is paralyzed with fear of the Japanese, though it is boasting about a large-scale counter-offensive against the Japanese.

"Chungking is suffering from an acute shortage of food," continued the Major-General. "However, Chungking authorities are according a special favor to the American airmen stationed in Chungking-controlled areas by selling daily necessities to them at a price 30 per cent cheaper than the market price.

"President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China was an instructor of education at the Cadets School when I was a student there. Furthermore, I have many friends in the peace zone. Last year I attempted to join them, but due to the strict vigilance, I was not able to attain my purpose."

REICH WILL SMASH 2ND FRONT SCHEME

Mussolini Assures Newly Organized Italian Army Will Aid Germans

How do the Axis Powers view the much-publicized formation of a Second Front in Europe by the Anglo-American forces and what are their measures? The attention of the whole world is now focussed on the possible formation of the Second Front. True, since the beginning of May, all the peoples of the world have daily supposed that the Atlantic Fortress would be stained with blood today or tomorrow or at the latest in several weeks as a result of the massacre of some 50,000 or 500,000 men.

The establishment of a Second Front is easy to talk, but it is very difficult when its strategic view and political intentions of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are taken into consideration. The formation of the Second Front must be studied not only merely from its strategic value but also from a political angle.

In connection with these problems, a Mainichi correspondent in Italy has recently sounded out personal opinions of various experts of various quarters at the Mussolini headquarters, which run as follows:

Will Be Annihilated

Replying to a question put by the Mainichi reporter, Premier Benito Mussolini of the Italian Social Republic said: "I firmly believe that if the Anglo-American forces attempt to establish the Second Front, the German army will surely inflict fatal blows upon them. Therefore, the larger the scale of the enemy attempt, so much the better. We have just set to the task of reconstructing the Italian army and with this army, I am firmly resolved to collaborate with the German army."

All other military experts unanimously state that in view of the political relations between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, an agreement of views on the future European issues among Washington, London and Moscow will be a prerequisite for deciding the time, place and the scale of the proposed Second Front.

Then is there an agreement of views among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union at present? There are (1) the Polish regime question; (2) the Jugoslavian regime issue; (3) the bolshevization problem of the Mediterranean, and (4) the problem of the Badoglio regime. On top of these questions which have already come to the surface, a conflict is also growing between Britain and the Soviet Union on their rumored domination of the European Continent in the future.

There must be fairly deep meaning in what Sir Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador to Lisbon, told a certain high official of the Vatican on May 10. He said: "The Soviet Union, staying at her present position, will wait the payment of a promissory note—the formation of a Second Front—by the Anglo-American Powers. The Soviets seem to be thinking that they would not commit a foolish act of fighting against Germany all alone, sacrificing so many lives. They think that the reduction of the British power is necessary in view of the future European continental plan. However, for Britain, she must, without being trapped by the Soviets, go independently without injuring the feelings of her allies."

Huge Forces Needed

If the anti-Axis Powers attempt a very effective new operation which will lessen the Soviets' burden on the Eastern Front, they have to maintain at least 250,000 troops (about 20 divisions) at a new corner of the Continent. A recent report reveals that some 400,000 troops are standing by on the northeastern coast of the British Isles, 150,000 gathered in North Africa, 100,000 in Sardinia, and 80,000 in Corsica. However, the questions are the bottoms, the operation and man power.

Military experts opine that in the event of the anti-Axis invasion, 75 per cent of the landed anti-Axis troops would be killed or wounded before establishing a fighting formation. Therefore, in order to leave 250,000 troops in anticipation of the said casualties, they have to land 1,000,000 men. To send such a huge number of soldiers, they need 4,000,000 tons of vessels, 1,500,000 tons of convoying warships, and 40,000 airplanes. Such an astronomical figures cannot even be imagined. It is due to this reason that the United States and Britain are carrying on air raids on Germany day and night in order to weaken the German defense.

Studied from various rational angles, either the English Channel or the western coast of France appears to be the most possible place for establishing the Second Front, followed by the southern coast of France and the southern coast of the Balkans in the order mentioned.

In case of the invasion, the Anglo-American forces may concentrate on one point or they might spread their troops to various points. In a war an unusual thing or an unexpected thing often happens. Where will they really land or will it end in a mere propaganda? Only God knows. At any rate, it is true that the Axis forces are swiftly completing an impregnable stand to meet any circumstances.

SENATORS ACCUSE BERLE OF MESSING UP AIR TALKS

Special

LISBON, May 17.—Senate circles are becoming apprehensive lest Adolph Berle, Jr., United States Assistant Secretary of State, during the course of his negotiations on civil aviation in London, committed himself regarding postwar obligations, according to a Washington dispatch.

These fears are based on the statement by Lord Beaverbrook on the London negotiations which does not tally with the report made by Berle before the United States Senate.

The Aviation Daily pointed out that if this should be the case, Berle had assumed obligations in conflict with the instructions given him by the Senate, it had been done without the knowledge of the Senate.

The paper added that the "Clark Aviation Committee," the subcommittee of the Senate's commercial committee, would probably conduct inquiries into the whole matter. Such an inquiry would likely lead to the straightening out of the differences which have existed for a long time between the Washington Government and the Senate's aviation committee, the paper said.

The paper demanded a "satisfactory statement from the State Department as otherwise the Clark committee would insist on a legal settlement because the Senators are irritated that Berle had acted contrary to his instructions.

TO STUDY FAMINE IN INDIA

Medical Body Also to Urge Release Of Congress Leaders

Special

LISBON, May 17.—A resolution assailing the failure of the British Indian Government to take adequate measures to combat famine and disease in India will be considered at the annual conference of the Socialist Medical Association which is scheduled in London for this weekend, according to a London dispatch.

The resolution also urges the release of Indian National Congress leaders, reopening of negotiations "in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter" and the reorganization of the pharmaceutical industry so that all the resources required for the armed forces or home needs are concentrated on the production of essentials for India.

MINISTER LI GUIDES FOREIGN RELATIONS

Working for Greater Cooperation Between Manchoukuo, Asia and Europe Axis

Special

HSINKING, May 21.—The epitome of polite urbanity, Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Minister of Foreign Affairs, has combined within himself all the attributes requisite for the skillful guidance of Manchoukuo's foreign relations in this war-torn world.

Foreign Minister Li, today, holds in his hand the unsurpassed ability to direct his nation's ascendant diplomatic destiny. Born in 1895, in Shengyan Hsien, Fengtien Province, incidentally the birthplace of Hsing Shih-lien, the present Minister of Military Affairs, he early showed aptitude for things foreign. Graduating from the Russian Commercial University at Harbin, he was appointed Consul-General of the Republic of China at Vladivostok. Then followed hard training in what was then the great cosmopolitan city in the East, a miniature Moscow of the Orient . . . Harbin. Stormy days followed the Russian Revolution and in this period of incessant international intrigues between China and the Soviet Union, he entered the Harbin Municipal Assembly and by 1925 had risen to the post of Deputy Mayor.

In 1927, he became a director of the Chinese Eastern Railway then the eyesore of the Northeastern Provinces, a smouldering spark that threatened to ignite into an international holocaust at the slightest provocation. But his ability and tact were soon recognized and he became chairman of the Board of Directors of the railway.

In this capacity, he made his first and only trip to Europe when he attended, in 1928, the International Railway Conference in Paris.

Negotiated Railway Purchase

The final touchstone of the man, Mr. Li, the climatic testing of the intrinsic metal in this personality refined through years of fire, took place during the difficult negotiations between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union regarding the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway. With almost emotional retrospection, Foreign Minister Li recalled the stormy days in this negotiation. He declared, "I have taken part in many difficult negotiations but the most important and challenging was the role that was given me in the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway from the Soviet Union. As everyone knows, it had long been operated by Russia from the days of the Czarist regime and they loathed selling it to Manchoukuo. Negotiations were carried out simultaneously in Tokyo and Harbin. The political and diplomatic negotiations were undertaken in Tokyo while business matters were discussed at Harbin."

He continued, "There is a general tendency to regard the Russians, on the whole, as people lacking in diplomatic finesse and subtlety, but that is wrong. And because of the delicacy of the negotiations, I look back and remember the great pleasure I experienced when the negotiations were concluded."

Incidentally, he is well versed in the Russian language. He revealed that he had read through many of the works of great Russian authors in the original including Turgenev, Dostoevski, Chekhov, Gorki, Pushkin and Tolstoi. He added that it was his great regret that he did not have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the rising Soviet authors.

Speaking of the Soviet Union, he revealed that Soviet-Manchoukuo relations at present were most amicable and that it would be maintained on the friendliest basis possible in the future.

"The Soviet Union has not accorded de jure recognition to Manchoukuo," Foreign Minister Li declared, "but we recently elevated our own consulate at Chita to the status of a Consulate-General. The Soviet Union maintains consulates at Manchouli and Harbin. No border incidents have occurred in recent years and Manchoukuo-Soviet relations must be described as most satisfactory."

East Asia Unity Sought

Turning to Manchoukuo's relations with the countries of Greater East Asia, he recalled that Manchoukuo's foreign policy seeks greater unity among the East Asiatic nations around the East Asia axis composed of Japan, Manchoukuo and China on the basis of the tripartite declarations and the speeding up of work for the construction of the common prosperity region.

"For this," he revealed, "Manchoukuo is now considering the question of opening up legations in the Philippines and Burma, both of whom Manchoukuo has already recognized. Manchoukuo has also recognized the Provisional Government of Free India and accords the Indian independence movement its full support."

Calling to mind the memories of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, held in Tokyo last November, which he attended as a member of Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui's suite, he continued, "I met Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. Ba Maw and President Jose P. Laurel in Tokyo. I shall never forget the dynamic energy and ardent vision that moved the hearts of these great leaders and, today, their figures live in my mind when reading in the papers of their activities in guiding the destinies of their peoples as fellow Asians.

"Whenever I read the news of the brilliant success achieved by the Indian National Army in India, I pray that the Azad Hind Fauj will succeed in bringing about the liberation of India as soon as possible."

Continuing, he stated that the inspired activities of the leaders in the Southern Regions in their common fight against the common enemies of Asia was proof of the fact that unity in Greater East Asia is growing stronger daily.

Turning to Manchoukuo's relations with its allies in Europe, he declared that it was Manchoukuo's policy to realize greater cooperation and collaboration both in the political and economic spheres between Manchoukuo, Germany and Italy. He added, "Manchoukuo is determined and resolved to march side-by-side with the Axis partners in Europe toward consummation of the war."

At the same time, he expressed regret that conditions did not allow Manchoukuo to place full-time Ministers in Spain, Rumania, Denmark, Slovakia, Croatia, Finland and Hungary, but he declared that the concurrent occupation of the ministerships to these countries by Manchoukuo's Ministers in Italy and Germany did not in the least affect the carrying out of official business. He added that these countries had also appointed their respective representatives in Japan to take over the concurrent posts as Ministers to Manchoukuo.

BA HAN TO SEE UCHIDA

Burmese Party Also to Visit Stock-Breeding Station

The Burmese Special Research Commission, headed by Dr. Ba Han, will call at the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry at 9:30 a.m. today and confer with Agriculture and Commerce Minister, Shinya Uchida, and other officials of the Ministry.

At 2:30 p.m. the Burmese visitors are scheduled to visit the Stock-Breeding Experimental Station at Yahagi, Chiba Prefecture. In the evening, they will attend a dinner at the Imperial Hotel to be given under the auspices of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Godo Visits Fushun

Special

MUKDEN, May 21.—Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, head of the New Asia Mission, and his party arrived at Fushun yesterday. The party spent the entire day inspecting the coal mines there. They returned to Mukden in the evening and left for Anshan.

Chen Resumes Post

Domei

HSINKING, May 21.—Chen Chi-cheng, Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, arrived here to resume his post today after a prolonged stay in Nanking.

CHUNGKING CHECKS COMMUNIST THREAT

At Least 500,000 Best Chiang Troops Face Reds in North, Says U.S. Scribe

Special

LISBON, May 20.—The situation in Chungking is being watched with growing anxiety by political observers in London who stress that due to the strict censorship, dispatches of Anglo-American correspondents in Chungking do not reveal the true condition in Chungking.

In this connection, it is significant to note that the London News Chronicle found it necessary to add an editorial note to the story cabled by its correspondent, Stuart Gelder, from India that Chungking censors are not allowing Anglo-American correspondents to report the real facts of the situation and that the reader must therefore read between the lines of the reports of the correspondents to understand the significance of certain trends and developments in the situation in Chungking which are only hinted at in the drastically censored reports of the anti-Axis journalists in Chungking.

The article by Gelder which was cabled after his arrival in India from Chungking and therefore free from interference by Chungking censors said that at least 500,000 of the best Chungking troops were busy keeping the Chinese Communists in the north in check and consequently the Chungking armies were "no longer fighting with as much energy as they should" against Japan.

Gelder pointed out that War Minister Ho Ying-ching is the main obstacle in Chungking in the way of an understanding with the Chinese Communists and that he would have attacked the Chinese Communists long ago if he had had his way. Gelder said that it was only due to Chiang Kai-shek who did not want to annoy the Americans that Minister Ho Ying-ching was prevented from attacking the Communists.

Continuing, Gelder disclosed that "liberal" elements in Chungking were gradually losing ground while War Minister Ho Ying-ching and other anti-Communist military leaders were firmly settled. He said that liberal Foreign Minister T. V. Soong had lost a great deal of his former influence and thus had been compelled to resign his post as President of the board of directors of the Bank of China.

Gelder surmised that it was likely that Soong will be compelled to relinquish the administration of lend-lease deliveries, adding that it was regarded as possible that Soong might even be compelled to give up his post as Foreign Minister.

Gelder expressed fear that further strengthening of the anti-liberal tendencies in Chungking may lead to the establishment of a "dictatorial Fascist regime" which would use the arms supplied by the United States under the lend-lease agreement merely for the suppression of democratic tendencies.

"Fascist" Chungking would be "dangerous" to the anti-Axis camp, Gelder warned.

GREEK EXILE GROUP ACTIVE

Adopts 'National Charta' Drafted by Premier Papandrou

Special

ZURICH, May 21.—Representatives of the Greek exile group which met in Beirut to discuss their future policy and reorganization of the Greek Exile Government concluded their talks with the adoption of the "national charta," it is reported from Beirut.

This document had been drafted by George Papandrou, Premier of the exile Government, and the contents were published in Beirut today. When journalists asked whether the various hostile partisan groups in occupied Greece would join the new exile army to be established as it was planned, the spokesman replied that this was provided "in principle."

Bulgarian Envoy Coming

Domei

HSINKING, May 21.—Chomakov Petrov, new Bulgarian Minister to Japan, left Harbin this morning for Tokyo to take up his new post. He succeeds Minister Yanco Peyeff who returned to Bulgaria in February this year.

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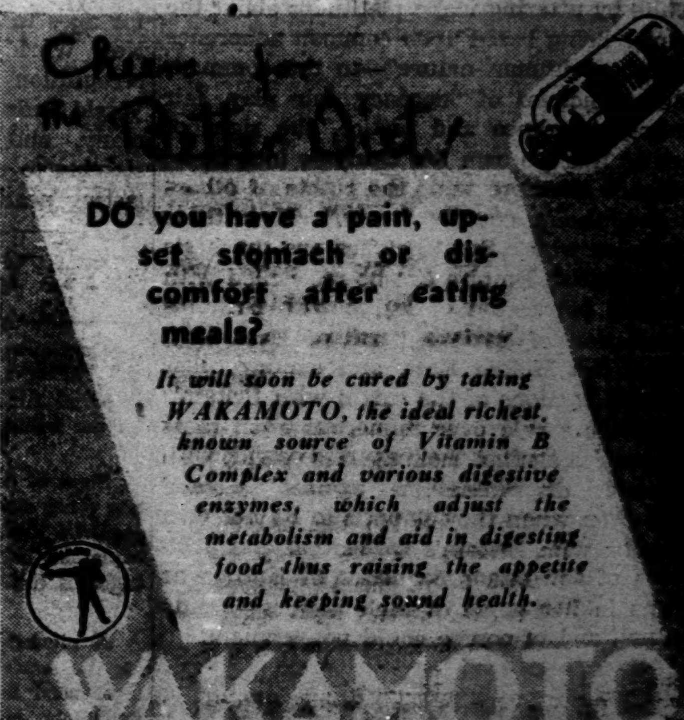

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1944

Smuts' Revelation of Empire Policy

Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa, in his speech at Birmingham last Friday, furnished the first comprehensive hint of the results of the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers which was concluded exactly a week ago. The official statement issued immediately after the conclusion of the conference, by the extreme vagueness of its generalities, revealed nothing except to suggest that the results had been too disappointing to divulge with honesty. Prime Minister Smuts' speech, however, for all its evasiveness, proved to be much more illuminating. For one thing, it confirmed the impression of failure which the official statement had already imparted. But it went much further to demonstrate once again the intolerable arrogance of the Anglo-Saxons and their dangerous ambitions for world domination which threatens the permanent peace of mankind.

I

The failure of the Prime Ministers' Conference is indicated by the significant fact that with regard to its accomplishments, Smuts studiedly avoided revealing anything more than had been said in the evasive and obscurantist official statement. "The spirit of mutual understanding," "We found our minds travelling in the same direction as to the grand objectives", "Essentially there was really nothing left to differ about", "We found that the greatest diversity in geographical location and in economic development and circumstances could be reconciled in the same broad principles and objectives", "I do not think that our Commonwealth has ever been in better shape than it is today"—these are some of the non-committal and meaningless phrases to which Smuts deliberately confined himself. The fact that he did not dare utter more than these glittering generalities is conclusive proof that the specific results of the Prime Ministers' Conference cannot bear public examination.

Not a word did Smuts have to say about the machinery for coordinating the foreign policies of all the Dominions which Prime Minister Curtin of Australia reportedly brought up before the Conference. Not a word did Smuts have to say about Canada's known opposition to such a uniformity of policies within the Commonwealth. Not a word did Smuts have to say about his own pet scheme of organizing the Commonwealth into regional units. Obviously the deliberations of the Conference on such vital matters of Empire organization and policy did not bear any fruit which could be pointed to with pride before the world.

Instead, Smuts made a forced attempt to hide the embarrassing paucity of concrete results by uttering inane platitudes about the Empire being based upon common adherence to "decent human nature"—to the commonplace principles of "decency, fair play, fair dealing, tolerance and justice, the right of each to live his own life freely as long as he does not interfere with the rights of others to live theirs equally freely." How these principles which Smuts claims are the basis of the British Empire can be reconciled with Britain's oppression of India; with Britain's exploitation of various parts of East Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and sundry other far-flung portions of the earth; with Britain's domineering rule over numerous alien races and peoples against their expressed will; with Britain's discrimination against colored races even when they happen to be her own subjects; with Britain's instigation and utilization of the minor countries of Europe as pawns in her game of high politics—Smuts did not, and of course could not, explain.

II

But upon one thing the Prime Ministers' Conference apparently did reach agreement, and that was to continue with the age-old Anglo-Saxon policy of seeking domination over all the world. The means by which the British Empire would seek to fulfil this ambition, Smuts was not backward in revealing. They follow the scheme previously indicated by the British and American leaders on numerous occasions and outlined specifically by Smuts himself in his earlier speeches, notably the one of November 26, 1943.

In brief, Europe is to receive primary consideration. "I put the problem of Europe . . . first in our program", says Smuts. "She must not be carved up, atomized and reduced to a helpless chaos of fragments. Rather, she should receive a new stable structure as a United States or Commonwealth of Europe." What he means by this statement is clear from his earlier speeches. The countries of Europe are not to remain free and independent. Europe, or at least the western part of Europe, is to be consolidated into a British-dominated bloc. The minor nations of western Europe are to be amalgamated, or at least associated, into a British commonwealth or federation which would enable Britain to retain her economic and political strength to preserve in the post-war era her old position as a world power.

As for the rest of the world, there would be established a new world organization. "It would almost inevitably be an improved and reformed version of the old League of Nations", says Smuts. But even this die-hard septuagenarian, who cannot yet forget that he was one of the founders of the League of Nations, admits that the old League was a failure. But ignoring the fact that the old League failed because it abandoned justice and progress to serve as the tool of a few dominant nations bent on preserving their advantageous special position, Smuts astoundingly avers that it failed "largely because it was not clothed with sufficient authority and coercive power . . . The next time, responsibility should be placed on those who have the power, and the Great Powers . . . should be made responsible . . . at least for the transition period until a more permanent scheme for effective police supervision could be worked out." These Great Powers who are to control the world organization and eventually set up a scheme for a permanent international police are to be the British Empire, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

This is nothing but the scheme of world rule by the "Trinity of Powers" which Smuts advocated last November. Its aim is obviously, the Anglo-American domination of the world, for while Smuts stresses British-American relations, he only grudgingly mentions collaboration with the Soviet Union because the power of the Soviet Union is such that it cannot be ignored. Chungking and all the other minor allies are completely ignored.

Behind the facade of an international organization, therefore, the Anglo-American scheme envisages a system of power politics, a system of world control to be exercised by a few self-chosen Powers in their own interest. The rights of other countries, in fact their very sovereignty and independence, are for all practical purposes to be ignored. A few Great Powers, assuming responsibility on their own arbitrary initiative, are to control an international organization which is to supervise the world.

Unable as are the various units of the British Commonwealth to agree on their own intra-Empire structure, they have the presumptuousness to agree on a policy of forcing their control upon the rest of the world. But how can the rest of the world be expected to accept quietly such a tyrannical and arbitrary dictation! The attempt to foist such an oppressive world organization upon the other nations can only result in resentment and resistance which will keep the world in strife for ages to come. Only a fair and equitable New World Order based on justice and the recognition of the rights of all nations, a New World Order such as that which Japan, Germany, and their many allies are jointly striving to establish, can succeed in bringing lasting peace to the world.

A Year Ago Today

May 23, 1943

Continuing their relentless operations against the enemy in the entire South Pacific area, the Imperial Air Forces again made devastating raids on the western coastal districts of Australia today.

* * *

Signs of the declining importance of Wall Street and other stock exchanges in the United States are seen by the New York World Telegram, which explained in an article that more and more gilt-edged stocks are being traded outside Wall Street.

* * *

A gigantic budget appropriating $71,800,000,000 for the American army for the 1943-44 period was introduced in the House of Representatives immediately after the titanic $29,400,000,000 naval budget was adopted by the Lower House and submitted to the Senate for ratification. Of the budget mentioned above, $23,655,000,000 is to be expended by the army air forces, while $4,500,000,000 has been set aside for the naval air arms, clearly attesting to the fervent efforts being made by the American military authorities to aggrandize their air forces.

Racial Discrimination

East Asiatic Assembly Abolishes Inequality Twenty-Five Years After Paris Peace Conference

By YOROZU ODA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Twenty-five years ago, at the Peace Conference held in Paris at the conclusion of the first World War, the Japanese delegates, during the debate on the creation of the League of Nations, proposed the adoption of the principle of racial equality, but this proposal was turned down owing to the strong opposition of the American delegates. What was adopted at the instance of the American delegates was the principle of national self-determination, a very different thing from the principle which the Japanese delegates urged should be adopted. The League of Nations was organized all right but dissensions in domestic politics prevented America from joining it. Besides, the principle of national self-determination of which America was the chief exponent eventually proved ruinous to the League itself. It stimulated the rise of Germany, resulting in the outbreak of the European war. Now, as we see, a stupendous war is in progress between the Axis and anti-Axis camps into which the world is divided.

America had ever been notorious for her strong racial prejudice and her attitude toward Japan had always been anything but friendly. Since the immigration problem had for many years been irritating Japanese feeling prior to the Peace Conference of Paris, it seems that the American delegate interpreted the Japanese proposal as an implied reproach cast in America's teeth and accordingly opposed it stoutly. Worse still, all European countries represented at the Peace Conference were so servile in their attitude toward America that they were ready to do anything to curry favor with that country. In such circumstances, the Japanese proposal fell through and the principle of racial equality has never since had the opportunity of being taken up formally at any international gathering. It is very satisfactory to note, therefore, that twenty-five years after the Paris Conference this principle came upon the tapis and was adopted at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, though in the altered form of the abolition of racial discrimination.

Revive Racial Equality

Equality and non-discrimination are the same thing expressed in different ways. The abolition of racial discrimination now agreed upon is, then, none other than the revival of the principle of racial equality, for the adoption of which Japan made a strong bid, though unsuccessfully, twenty-five years ago, and it is gratifying to note that the principle of racial equality has been confirmed as the basic idea governing the construction of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia.

The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is, of course, a proclamation made to the whole world, and the abolition of racial discrimination it avows is concrete in expression in contrast with racial equality, as urged at the Paris Conference, which is abstract. Again, it was not Japan only that expounded this principle; it is indeed, a principle which is supported by all within the Common Prosperity Region who have all been discriminated against by the Western Powers in the past.

Races may be classified either regionally or by the color of the skin. In the same region, however, we find that people of different races live intermixly. Nor is the so-called White race made up homogeneously. It is a conglomeration of several different peoples, as is most pronouncedly manifest in East Europe. Communication facilities occasion more frequent intermarriages, and the resulting mixture of blood renders an accurate racial classification impossible.

Is Just and Proper Course

The advocacy of racial equality or the abolition of racial discrimination is a course perfectly just and proper. The equality of mankind has been one of the popular slogans in modern politics. The declaration made in the French Revolution on personal rights set forth freedom, equality and fraternity as the three main planks, and these are symbolized in the tricolor flag of France. The principle of racial equality, then, ought to gain as ready recognition as that of the equality of mankind, as a modern political idea. America's callous disregard of this principle is, indeed, open to the strongest censure.

Here, the word "equality" is used in a special sense. Equality applies to existence as human beings or, in other words, to men as possessors of the right of existence or the right of personality. It is against any discrimination being provided artificially in this regard. Human beings are not essentially equal; inequality rather characterizes all things human. For instance, there exist differences of sex, age, physical strength and intellectual power. Consequently, in social relations there spring up differences in wealth and in rank. As protection afforded to human freedom is bound to increase this inequality, modern politics which value freedom and equality propose, after all, to recognize simultaneously the two things which are irreconcilable. Fraternity comes in to put these irreconcilable things into as much harmony as possible. It is proverbially said that all men are equal in the eyes of the law as well as in the sight of God. Equality in this instance is, after all, equality in regard to the right of existence or the right of personality. Even the law cannot make equal what is naturally unequal, nor should it do so, if it could. It is for this reason that the law recognizes incompetent and disqualified persons. It would, however, be against the principle of the equality of mankind to set up among people such insuperable class distinctions, according to pedigree or birth, as were existent in former days.

Leave Inequality Alone

In short, it is an unalterable truth that there is inequality in human affairs. The principle of equality is designed to promote equality wherever possible, while leaving alone what is naturally unequal.

As human beings are essentially unequal, so are races unequal too. If the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region has tribes who are not far removed from the primitive stage of civilization, these tribal people cannot reasonably be regarded as equal to other people with advanced civilization, but they have nevertheless as much right to existence as any other people. Unwarranted pressure brought to bear upon them to menace their existence or to deprive them of their vital interests must be condemned as a case of unjustifiable discrimination against them. Discrimination of this kind characterizes the attitude and policy of America, Britain and the Netherlands toward the races other than White. At the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, we are happy to note, it was proclaimed that such discrimination should be done away with and that any race should be enabled to live a secure life.

In conclusion, a few words may be added that the abolition of racial discrimination is a manifestation of the Kodo spirit. It is clear from the Imperial Rescript issued on the occasion of the signing of the Tripartite Pact that the aim of the Kodo spirit is to enable all nations to have their proper places and live in security. No matter what natural inequality there may be among mankind or the races, all are equal in the light of the Kodo spirit.

ON THE SHIP OF SPICE-WOOD

By LI PO
Translated by S. Obata

My ship is built of spice-wood and has a rudder of mulan;
Musicians sit at the two ends with jeweled bamboo flutes and pipes of gold.
What a pleasure it is, with a cask of sweet wine
And singing girls beside me,
To drift on the water hither and thither with the waves!
I am happier than the fairy of the air, who rode on his yellow crane.
And free as the merman who followed the sea-gulls aimlessly.
Now with the strokes of my inspired pen I shake the Five Mountains.
My poem is done, I laugh and my delight is vaster than the sea.
Oh, deathless poetry! The songs of Chu-ping are ever glorious as the sun and moon,
While the palaces and towers of the Chu kings have vanished from the hills.
Yea, if worldly fame and riches were things to last forever,
The waters of the River Han would flow northwestward, too.

TOMORROW'S WORLD TRADE

Unitary Mechanism to Solve Problem of Transitional Period

By KAMEKICHI TAKAHASHI
Written for the Nippon Times

Part III

In the new price structure, domestic prices in principle are to always follow the common prosperity region prices as their standard and are to be fused and unified. Thus material trade within the region itself can be carried on smoothly by means of domestic prices as has been hitherto done; and as far as this goes, there ought to be no change in the method of trade within the common prosperity region. But the circumstances will be entirely different in the case of trade with the countries outside the region.

So long as trade with three or more wider territory spheres can be anticipated with certainty, the origination of common prices as the basic of mutual transactions for the extra-region trade may be presupposed. By means of this basis, a decision will be made by one region whether it should carry on trade with another region and transaction will ensue. Under liberal economy, such a basis was "international prices," but since prices in each country in principle corresponded with "international prices," in actuality traders carried on trade activities by means of domestic prices of each country. Under the system of common prosperity regions, prices of each nation will be formed on the basis of the relations of production cost inherent within the region concerned, and for this reason, they will be themselves independent and autonomous prices in essence. In consequence, there will be absolutely no relation between domestic prices and the transaction prices which are thus anticipated to be in common among the different economic regions throughout the world. In other words, the transaction prices in extra-region trade will have no relations with domestic prices as they are each formed on separate principles.

Organ of Adjustment Needed

In extra-region trade there will be the necessity of creating an organ of adjustment against sudden and abrupt changes in the economic world due to the differences between the two sets of prices. With such an organ as the center of extra-sphere trade, such trade will present peculiar features of common prosperity economy.

The following are some of the representative concrete instances which are anticipated to be in need of adjustment because of the difference in the foregoing two sets of prices.

(i) In the case of some industries or resources which are of particular importance to the establishing of an autonomous economy for the common prosperity region, such as industries vital for defense purposes, they will have to be developed regardless of their high production cost. And in the case of requirement, it would become necessary to adopt a special measure by which export prices are fixed at a lower rate than domestic prices.

(ii) In case some other sphere or nation should charge arbitrary and unjust prices for their monopolistic materials, we should have a trade mechanism by which we can adopt retaliatory prices in the exportation of our monopolistic materials in East Asia in order to cope with such an unjust dealing on the part of other economic regions.

So far I have dwelt on the cases of export prices, but in the cases of imports, too, we should have trade mechanisms enabling the adoption of emergency measures such as the pool standard price system and the like for the adjustment of differences between import prices and domestic prices. We have already experienced such a need in connection with the wartime importation of copper and iron.

The foregoing, as a practical problem, will require a considerable period of time before being realized, because of the following main reasons.

Persisted for Long

(1) A definite equilibrium of prices in liberal economy with "international prices" as the basis persisted for long in all fields of national economy. Thus, the historical sentiment bound up with this system would be difficult to banish in a day.

(2) If this former system is abruptly replaced by the price relations of the common prosperity region, there will be conflicts of interests and a considerable dislocation in the operation of economy in many places thus breeding social unrest in national life.

(3) It would be an arduous task to concretely measure and ascertain the normal position of "common prosperity prices" and the equilibrium among various prices, and this difficulty is further intensified by the existing wartime exigencies. For this reason, a considerable period of time will be required for the sane and normal development of the new price structure.

Thus, there may persist "a transitional" confusion for a considerable length of time in the price relations of the nation, before the former condition of price equilibrium under liberal economy is completely replaced by the price equilibrium of common prosperity economy. As has been already pointed out, the present world war has already given rise naturally to new developments in favor of the formation of common-prosperity prices by disrupting the interchange of materials among the nations of the world. But this is essentially an accidental wartime phenomenon. And in fact very little conscious endeavor has been spent in price operations to develop this phenomenon into "the common-prosperity price equilibrium," the main efforts being directed toward the checking of the wartime inflation.

The foregoing facts will further tend to intensify the discrepancy between the transaction prices in extra-region trade and domestic prices and to make their relations all the more complex, thus necessitating a more precise and unified system of control of foreign trade in order to adjust the duality of these two sets of prices. In the transitional period under consideration, there will be unequal prices within the common prosperity region itself and uniform price levels are not yet attained. Under such conditions, it will prove detrimental in many cases to export by domestic prices, while it will be accompanied by much difficulty in finding more suitable trade prices. Thus, it is necessary to create a special unitary trade mechanism in order to cope with the problems of this transitional period.

(End)

Road to India's Independence

Combined Advance of Japanese and Azad Hind Forces Inspires Indian People With New Hope and Vigor

By RASH BEHARI BOSE
— Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind
(From the Jikyoku Joho)

Free Indians have set foot on the soil of Free India! The event bears far-reaching significance, military, political and economic, but I should like to emphasize here the tremendous spiritual and ideological effect which it has cast on the masses of India.

Any discussion of India must take into consideration the fact that the majority of her people are unenlightened peasants to whom political and economic theories or high ideals are utterly unintelligible. Chats on religion, that is, Buddhism, carry far greater weight with them than anything else. Of this there is no doubt. If the Japanese soldiers in Imphal ever mention Gautama, it will at once arouse an infinite sense of fraternity in the minds of the inhabitants of that region, even if they are known to be the most ignorant among the farming populace of India.

Be this as it may, the drama of the advance of the Japanese Forces into India with Indian soldiers as the co-actors have roused the people of India and inspired them with new hope and vigor. Proofs of this are seen on all hands. Indian troops in British service are walking over in ever-increasing numbers to the Azad Hind Army. Riots, strikes and sabotage are breaking out everywhere in India. All these uprisings are not a phenomenon of overnight growth, however: they are rooted in the Asiatic awakening that has been nurtured, if only subconsciously, in the minds of the people for a long time.

Japan Would Liberate Asia

When the little insular empire of Japan prevailed over giant Russia, in 1904-1905, the Indians became conscious anew of the fact that India, with its great, ancient culture and vast, fertile soil, was held in bondage to Britain. Lamentations over the plight were sung by many an Indian poet. The lamentations gave birth to a conviction—that Japan would liberate Asia, that Asia was one. Everybody, from Poet Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi down to illiterate peasants in the remotest corner of the country, held this conviction in their heart of hearts.

When I attended a convention of the Independence League held at Bangkok in 1942, some one brought me a thick volume written in Hindustani. It was a work by a fellow-patriot and co-worker of mine. I was referred to a page which contained a reproduction of a letter. I was surprised to find that the letter had been written by none other than myself from Tokyo to a comrade in India. It ran: "I feel attached to Japan, because I know she will stand up some day. I don't know when, but I do know she will." It was written exactly 22 years ago.

My thoughts were shared by Poet Tagore, who 20 years ago predicted that Japan would lead the van in forming a union of Asia, although he thought that it would be in the distant future and that many difficulties would lie ahead. "But," he said encouragingly, "close racial affinity binds all the peoples of the lands between Thailand and Nippon. Again, the peoples of the lands all the way from India to Nippon share a common religion, a common art, a common philosophy." The eminent poet repeatedly declared, "A union of Asia will be a really solid one." When he visited Japan, he reiterated his conviction in these words: "India and Japan have the same culture. The peoples of India, Burma, Thailand and Indo-China are, on the whole, of a common racial stock. I am sure a union of Asia will materialize with Nippon as its nucleus."

Manchurian Incident Broke Out

Ten years went by and the Manchurian Incident broke out. It marked Japan's first step forward toward the emancipation of Asia. It shook my heart. At that time, Japan stood at the cross-roads to decline or expansion. Resolutely did she stand up to usher in a new era in Asia's history.

When early on the morning of December 8, 1941, I heard the radio news of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, I was so happy that I thought I should never regret death at any time. In the same instant, I felt infinite vigor surge up within me, as I did when, in my youth, I hurled a bomb at the Viceroy in Delhi. The next moment, I was filled with the deep conviction that India's aspiration for independence would be attained, for I knew all along that real freedom for India could be brought about only through Japan's rise against British imperialism.

Having seen with their own eyes the invincible might of the Imperial Japanese Forces, the Indian people have been completely cured of their Anglophobia. They are now filled with hearty gratitude for Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's repeated declarations in regard to India and for the ethically-conceived measures, which Japan has steadily carried out. These measures have kindled a new hope in the minds of the Indian people. It is unprecedented in world history that a country helps another even at sacrifices to herself. Yet this is exactly what Japan has been doing for India. Moved by Japan's moral attitude, India has risen, true to the spirit of Sri Krishna's injunction: "Rise for justice and crush iniquity." But this does not mean that our work is over. On the contrary, it has only just begun. We have only set one step forward toward winning our goal.

Fighting Triple Enemy

We are fighting not only British but American and even Chungking troops. The Americans, their eyes opened anew to the richness of India's treasure, are fighting to displace the British and to get into their shoes. That is understandable. But the deplorable fact is that Chungking troops, our fellow Asiatics, are acting as running-dogs for the Anglo-Americans.

I remember having had a frank exchange of views with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen regarding India's problems. He was genuinely sympathetic toward us in our miserable plight. The Father of China declared that the only way for Asia to gain liberation was for the Asiatics to hold together as one man. Chiang Kai-shek, one of the disciples of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is fighting against India!

Our path will be a thorny one. We must fight on. The tri-color banner will march on until "the Anglo-American enemies have been driven out from the sacred land of India by force of arms" and until "a permanent Government of Free India based on the will of the Indian people" has been firmly established.

I am convinced that India will attain liberation. I am convinced, too, that the War of Greater East Asia will end in Japan's victory. Let me add, however, that if the Indian people should ever deviate from the cause of justice, they would lose their objective of independence.

Fruits of Wisdom

To the man who studies to gain a thorough insight into science, books and study are merely the steps of the ladder by which he climbs to the summit; as soon as a step has been advanced he leaves it behind. The majority of mankind, however, who study to fill their memory with facts do not use the steps of the ladder to mount upward, but take them off and lay them on their shoulders in order that they may take them along, delighting in the weight of the burden they are carrying. They ever remain below because they carry what should carry them.—Schopenhauer.

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The last, best fruit which comes to late perfection, even in the kindliest soul, is tenderness toward the hard, forebearance toward the unforbearing, warmth of heart toward the cold, philanthropy toward the misanthropic.—Richter.

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The true way of softening one's troubles is to solace those of others.—Mad. de Maintenon.